

Hua Gains Support in Shanghai

militia Is Said to Back Him

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 18 (NYT)—The effort to undercut China's leadership in the Shanghai area has continued to spread to reports of new walls being built around local officials' homes for their ties to the Shanghai Mao Tse-tung group, and three others reported arrested 10 days ago.

At the same time, the official paper, the People's Daily, reported in a front-page article today that Shanghai's militia had pledged their loyalty to Hua Guofeng, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist party. The Shanghai militia had been considered one of the strongest supporters of Mao Tse-tung and his three fellow leaders.

The party paper also reported similar pledges by the "work and cadres" in the Shanghai No. 17 cotton mill, where, according to the paper, one of the other radicals, began his power 10 years ago in the Cultural Revolution.

Arrests Not Confirmed
The four radicals, who were cited in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution, were said to have been arrested on the orders of Mr. Hua after either trying to kill him or disturbing his work.

There has been no official confirmation of the arrests, but it is how the arrests look in the Shanghai press. Some Chinese talking foreign cities that "Mao Tse-tung arrested" guides "spoke" on the Peking Review.

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West German Finance Minister Hans Apel (left) and Bundesbank president Karl Klagen explaining revaluation of the deutsche mark at news conference in Frankfurt.

Surprise on Currency Markets

Mark Weakens After Realignment

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ)—The long-expected realignment of currencies within the system of jointly floating European currencies, or "snake," produced a surprisingly limited reaction on currency markets today.

The realignment, announced late last night, in itself was modest. The deutsche mark was revalued 3 per cent upward against the Benelux currencies, 3 per cent against the Norwegian and Swedish crowns and 6 per cent against the Danish crown.

As the market opened today, some dealers were expecting the deutsche mark to go from strength to strength in view of the smallness of the adjustment. Instead, the mark weakened against the dollar, and ended at the bottom of the new trading ranges established for the other currencies in the "snake."

The explanation, as far as could be determined, was that many market operators had built up sizable holdings of marks in anticipation of the realignment. Since the mark slipped against the dollar and other snake currencies, causing the mark to weaken.

Once the realignment was announced, operators were quite happy to take profits despite the limited size of the adjustment, and funds were moved back into dollars, sterling and the joint float currencies.

The dollar rose to 2.4458 marks from 2.4427 late Friday. One dealer said that before the market opened, he thought the rate might go as low as 2.35.

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extremely important element for economic stability in the community.

But a terse Commission statement noted that the agreement reached by "snake" finance ministers in Frankfurt was not in keeping with a decision by EEC members to consult "urgently and secretly" before changing central rates or intervention points of

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STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—The 1976 Nobel Prize for Physics was given today to two Americans, Dr. Burton Richter and Dr. Samuel Ting, who discovered a new elementary particle, and the chemistry award was won by Dr. William Lipscomb, also an American, for making breakthroughs in the mechanics of chemical bonding.

With only the literature prize still to be announced, Americans have so far won all of this year's Nobel awards.

The economics prize went to Prof. Milton Friedman, and that for medicine to Drs. Baruch Blumberg and Carleton Gajdusek. Each of the prizes this year is worth \$81,000 kroner (about \$160,000).

Dr. Richter, 45, of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California, and Dr. Ting, 40, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were rewarded for their discovery, independent of one another, of a heavy, long-lived elementary particle which raises questions about the very that holds atoms together.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in its citation that Dr. Richter discovered what he called the "psi" particle by carefully controlling collisions between high-speed streams of electrons and positrons.

In November, 1974, Dr. Richter's team found that at a certain speed these collisions gave off large numbers of the new particle, which is more than three times heavier than the proton—a

timetable.

The Arab force will collect all heavy weapons, including artillery, mortars, rocket launchers and armored vehicles. It will help the Lebanese government when necessary in taking over public utilities and establishments and protect military installations.

The implementation of the Cairo agreement, concluded in 1969 between the PLO and the Lebanese government, adherence to its content, in letter and spirit, with the guarantee of the signatory Arab countries. A committee will be set up, including Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanese representatives, to supervise the implementation of the agreement and its supplements.

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RIYADH, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Six Arab leaders today signed a peace plan for Lebanon calling for the creation of a 30,000-man Arab security force empowered to impose a cease-fire on the warring factions.

The plan also called for a cease-fire to begin throughout Lebanon at 6 a.m. Thursday, and for the withdrawal of belligerents to the positions they held before the civil war started in April last year.

The plan was signed in the course of a three-hour concluding session of a two-day restricted summit meeting by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Lebanese President Elias Serris, Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat—the parties directly involved in the conflict—and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah of Kuwait.

As details emerged, Syrian sources said that Syria and Egypt had agreed to restore normal relations.

President Sadat and President Assad embraced earlier today in a gesture of reconciliation after months of bitter recriminations which had exacerbated the Lebanese crisis.

The coincidental reconciliation of Egypt and Syria was a major diplomatic success for King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, the conference host. The two allies of the October, 1973, war, who fell out over Egypt's signature of the Sinai agreement with Israel, embraced and smiled today. Sources said the reconciliation would mean a reopening of embassies in the two capitals next week.

President Sadat called on the Syrian leader in his quarters at the royal guest house in the afternoon, and the two men left together for the final summit session.

A statement issued by the conference said the Lebanon peace plan called for:

• A cease-fire and cessation of hostilities throughout Lebanon by all factions at 6 a.m. Thursday.

• Strengthening the Arab peace-keeping force, to turn it into a permanent force, operating under the command of the President of Lebanon, and raising its number to 30,000 soldiers. One of its principal tasks will be to impose adherence to the cease-fire, separate the warring factions and check violations.

• The Arab peace-keeping force will also supervise the implementation of the Cairo agreement and its supplements, preserve domestic security, supervise the withdrawal of belligerents to the positions held before April 13 of last year (the date the war started) and the liquidation of armed manifestations in accordance with a timetable.

• The Arab force will collect all heavy weapons, including artillery, mortars, rocket launchers and armored vehicles. It will help the Lebanese government when necessary in taking over public utilities and establishments and protect military installations.

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Egypt, Syria Reportedly Reconciled

6 Arab Summit Leaders Sign Accord to End Lebanon War

Lebanon and that it will not intervene in Lebanon's domestic affairs. The legitimate authority in Lebanon will guarantee the PLO the safety of its presence and action on Lebanese soil, within the framework of the Cairo agreement.

• The signatory Arab countries pledge to respect Lebanon's security and the unity of its soil and people.

• The signatory Arab countries affirm their commitment to the resolutions of the Algiers (1973) and Rabat (1974) summit conferences, which recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and pledge to support the PLO and respect the Palestinian people's right to struggle (against Israel).

• Ending all information campaigns by all factions and directing information media to serve the cause of peace.

An attached timetable called for the withdrawal of gunmen and the liquidation of armed manifestations in Lebanon. This will be followed by the reopening of all roads and highways, including the Beirut-Damascus highway, and turning over public utilities to the Lebanese government.

The Cairo agreement, concluded in 1969 between the PLO and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AT RIYADH SUMMIT—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria (center) talking with Saudi Arabian King Khalid, host at Arab talks on Mideast.

Success Claimed Near Israeli Border

Rightists Attack in South Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Rightist Christian forces equipped with Israeli weapons today stormed the Moslem-held military barracks at Marjayoun in a major offensive.

Marjayoun, five miles from the Israeli border, is important militarily because it controls the area's only access road to the region known as Fatahland, the Mount Hermon slope which had been the staging area for Palestinian guerrillas operating against Israel before the Lebanese war.

The Israeli government has vowed not to let the commandos return to their bases along the border.

(In Tel Aviv, a spokesman today denied any involvement by Israeli forces in fighting in southern Lebanon, the Associated Press reported.)

Psychologically, the importance of Marjayoun is that it was the first headquarters of Lt. Ahmed Khatab, the Moslem officer who split the Lebanese Army last January by creating a separate Moslem nationalist force known as the Lebanese Arab Army. It was from Marjayoun that Lt. Khatab announced his rebellion.

The rightist Lebanese radio tonight claimed that the Christian forces had captured the barracks at Marjayoun. The claim appeared to be borne out by reports from south Lebanon sources who reported that a column of heavy smoke was rising from the fortress-like installation and that refugees from Marjayoun were clogging the winding mountain roads westward toward the coast.

Palestinian and leftist Moslem spokesmen conceded that there was "hand-to-hand fighting" in the barracks.

In Beirut, on a day when the chances of a lasting cease-fire had appeared brighter than in many months, rival Lebanese factions bombarded each other's civilian populations with rockets, mortar shells and artillery.

The bombardments, which made this one of the worst days of the war in Beirut, were believed to be the work of extremist commanders on both sides who oppose a settlement on any terms but military victory and are afraid that the Arab summit in Riyadh will produce a compromise.

No reliable estimate of casualties in Beirut could be obtained but reports from several hospitals indicated that scores had died and many were wounded.

The attack on Marjayoun was the only ground action in Lebanon today. On other fighting fronts, between Syrians and Palestinians, the de-facto cease-fire established under Saudi Arabian pressure Saturday remained effective.

The attack against Marjayoun was carried out by the Christian garrison based in El-Qlaia, about two miles south of Marjayoun and immediately to the north of the Israeli border. On a visit to El-Qlaia on Oct. 7, this reporter talked with the Christian commander of the garrison, a career officer in the Lebanese Army who had refused to go along with Lt. Khatab when the Moslem proclaimed his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

zorewa today met special British envoy Dennis Grennan for last-minute consultations on the Geneva conference.

There was no indication of what they discussed, but it was likely that the invitation to Mr. Sithole was a main topic.

Mr. Mugabe said he had told Mr. Grennan that he had no objection to Mr. Sithole going to Geneva as part of another delegation.

Mr. Grennan had said that Mr. Sithole was being invited as an individual, not as representative of any organization and that it was up to the nationalists to sort out their seating arrangements. Mr. Mugabe said.

The dispute coincided with last-minute consultations between the nationalist groups, who yesterday met black Africa's front-line Presidents—from Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana—to coordinate their positions before the Geneva talks.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have formed a "patriotic front" to send a joint delegation to the Geneva talks. The two sides are expected to be in close touch this week to complete their strategy, nationalist sources said.

The three nationalist groups have sent representatives to the British High Commission today to ask that the size of the nationalist delegations in Geneva be increased from 9 members each to at least 20 each. It was not immediately known if that request was granted.

U.K. Decides to Invite Sithole To Conference on Rhodesia

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Britain is inviting the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the black Rhodesian nationalist leader, to attend the conference on Rhodesia's future beginning in Geneva Oct. 28, the Foreign Office said today.

Previously, Britain had invited only three black nationalist leaders, Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo.

The Foreign Office announced that Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland was inviting Mr. Sithole following consultations with the black African "frontline" Presidents, who asked that he should also attend the conference.

The aim of the conference is to set up an interim multiracial government which would guide the breakaway British colony to black majority rule and legal independence within two years.

Conflict Foreseen
In Lusaka, Zambia, it appeared that a bitter conflict between rival Rhodesian nationalists seemed likely following the decision to invite Mr. Sithole.

Mr. Sithole claims the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a well-established nationalist group.

But this is disputed by Robert Mugabe, political voice of ZANU's guerrilla army. Mr. Mugabe regards himself as head of the organization.

Mr. Mugabe said today that Mr. Sithole was suffering from "political insanity" if he believed that he leads ZANU. Mr. Sithole had said he will only go to Geneva as delegation leader of ZANU, which he founded in the early 1960s.

Mr. Mugabe said he had told Britain that there could be no place for Mr. Sithole in the ZANU delegation, which Mr. Mugabe is assembling here.

Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Nkomo also are at odds. They lead rival wings of the Rhodesian African National Council. Mr. Mugabe and Bishop Mu-

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Norway, Like Denmark, Expels North Korean Diplomats

Stockholm, Oct. 18 (AP)—Norway today expelled North Korean diplomats from the country—a move by Denmark Friday. And Swedish National Police

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Norwegian officials accused the North Korean diplomats of illegal activities in Norway and expelling them from the country. The Danish and Swedish charges against the North Korean diplomats were also reported.

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Ireland Bars Provisionals On Radio-TV

Ulster Organization Also Covered by Ban

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Irish government today banned Sinn Féin, the political branch of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, and a Northern Ireland Protestant paramilitary group, from the country's state-run television and radio service.

A government spokesman said that Conor Cruise O'Brien, minister for posts and telegraphs, had issued an order under the Broadcasting Act barring interviews with Provisional Sinn Féin and the Ulster Freedom Fighters on Radio Telefís Éireann, the Irish radio and television.

Both wings of the outlawed IRA—the militant mainly Roman Catholic Provisionals and the Marxist Officials—are already banned from RTE.

The ban also forbids RTE from picking up and broadcasting interviews and comments given by representatives of the organizations involved to newspapers and other independent news media, the spokesman said.

Provisional Sinn Féin and Official Sinn Féin, political arm of the Official wing of the IRA, are both permitted to have political organizations in the Irish Republic.

The RTE ban does not involve Official Sinn Féin.

The new ban followed an RTE radio interview the previous day with Sean Brady, an officer of Provisional Sinn Féin.

Mr. Brady said Provisional Sinn Féin "unequivocally condemned" the death of an Irish policeman in a booby-trap blast Saturday at Mountmellick, about 50 miles southwest of Dublin.

Sources said the government considered that Mr. Brady's interview breached Ireland's state of emergency, declared last month to enable the government to implement a package of new anti-terrorist legislation.

Woman Shot in Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A 22-year-old pregnant woman, whose baby was due this month, was seriously injured early today by machine-gun bullets in an attack on a Catholic social club.

Police said the woman, whose identity was not revealed, had just left the club in Greencastle when a machine-gunner opened up from a speeding car.

The woman was in front of a group of people leaving the club and, turning to talk to the others, caught the burst of bullets in her back.



SOUTH AFRICA PROTEST—Students demonstrating at the grave of Dumisani Mbatha in the Avalon Cemetery near Johannesburg. He died two days after police arrested him.

Pontiff's Letter Asks Lefebvre to Show 'Adhesion'

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 18 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has sent "a serious and firm" letter to the rebel French archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, asking him "for minimal adhesion to the Pope and [Vatican] Ecumenical Council," the Vatican announced today.

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Pandolfi, said that the papal letter "did not ask for unconditional surrender" but for "a self-examination" of the conservative archbishop's stand.

Father Pandolfi added that the pontifical letter demanded that the rebel archbishop put his seminary in Switzerland at the disposal of the Pope.

"After that," the Vatican spokesman said, "the Holy Father could take action for the benefit of all and also considering the request and desires of Mgr. Lefebvre."

Archbishop Lefebvre leads a traditionalist movement in defiance of a papal ban and decisions of the Vatican Council II to use the vernacular, instead of Latin, in the mass.

Soviet Satellite Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched the Cosmos-380 earth satellite yesterday to continue space exploration, Tass said today.

Judge Refuses To Neuter U.S. Feminist

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP).—A feminist was denied permission today to change her name from Ellen Cooperman to Ellen Cooperperson.

In his decision, Justice John Solopoli of the state supreme court said the change would expose the women's liberation movement to ridicule. He added that many surnames might be subject to such a "ridiculous change" if he granted the petition.

The feminist said she has been using the name Cooperperson for about three years and was listed in the telephone book under that name.

Coast Guard Seizes Ship Carrying Drugs

MIAMI, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A Coast Guard cutter seized a Panamanian freighter loaded with a cargo of narcotics Saturday.

Drug Enforcement Administration officials said that reports estimated the freighter, the Don Emilio, may be carrying as much as 80 tons of marijuana and 400 pounds of cocaine with a total street value of \$134 million.

Soweto Calm After Rioting By Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 18 (AP).—Calm was restored in the black township of Soweto early today, according to the police, after 700 blacks rampaged yesterday following the funeral of a 16-year-old boy who died in police detention.

The police riot control chief, Gen. David Kriel, said he was unable to confirm that the police opened fire on rioters who attacked and burned the home of black police Det. Sgt. Orphen Chapi of the Johannesburg murder and robbery squad.

But he said it was known that the rioters completely destroyed 10 municipal vehicles and damaged 17. The police arrived too late to engage groups of blacks who commandeered and burned vehicles, he said.

Gen. Kriel confirmed that in New Brighton Township, near the coastal city of Port Elizabeth, one black died and two were badly injured in a fire Saturday night. He could not confirm if it happened during an arson attempt.

The new violence in Soweto broke out when blacks attacked a municipal bus depot and burned and stoned vehicles after the funeral of 16-year-old Dumisani Mbatha.

The boy had been missing since Sept. 18, when several young blacks held a protest march in Johannesburg. A prison spokesman said the boy died Sept. 25, two days after his arrest, after becoming ill in jail.

Thousands of people, including students from many schools in the huge township of over a million blacks 10 miles south of Johannesburg, attended the funeral.

In Pietermaritzburg, 20 Africans were killed in an intertribal fight with spears and guns in a corn field during the weekend, the police reported today.

Later they arrested three wounded Wolwanes.

Arms Ban Urged On South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (AP).—A formal proposal that the Security Council declare a mandatory world arms embargo against South Africa to force it out of Namibia (South-West Africa) was circulated here today.

The proposal was distributed in advance of the council meeting on the Namibian question. Diplomats said the resolution was likely to be put to a vote tomorrow but, if approved, would probably be vetoed by the United States, Britain or France.

The resolution would have the council decide that "all states shall stop any form of military cooperation with South Africa, prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for South African service, break all arms-licensing agreements with South Africa."

U.S. Names Firms Involved in Boycott of Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Acting at the order of President Ford, the Commerce Department today released the names of U.S. companies involved in 59 transactions with Arab nations in which they were required to participate in the economic boycott against Israel.

The list included names of such businesses as the Bank of America based in San Francisco, McGraw-Hill, International of Eight, Ill., and the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.

In nearly all cases, the U.S. company indicated it had complied with the boycott requests. In a handful of cases, the companies said that other parties to the transaction would have to make the decision on the boycott. In no case did a company say it had refused to comply.

The names of several companies appeared several times. One was the Universal Transcontinental Corp. of New York in trade with Kuwait.

Invoice Required

In one transaction with Kuwait, the company was required to submit an invoice showing that the goods did not come from a company with which Arab nations have refused to do business because of previous connections with Israel.

Another company, Air Express International Corp. of Des Plaines, Ill., was required to attest as part of a transaction with Syria that "the merchandise is not of Israeli origin, nor does it contain any Israeli materials."

President Ford had disclosed in his second debate with Jimmy Carter Oct. 6 that the Commerce Department would reveal the names of U.S. companies that participated in the economic boycott against Israel.

Earlier, the Commerce Department said it would not disclose the names of the companies in the more than 50,000 transactions for which boycott requests had been received previously. It said it would only disclose the names of companies involved in future boycott-request transactions.

The earliest date on the 59 cases disclosed today was Oct. 7.

Arab Nations

Arab nations whose names appeared on the documents include Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Egypt, Iraq, Dubai, Jordan and Bahrain.

The nature of the transactions, including merchandise traded, was not disclosed in the documents made public by the Commerce Department. It said that the information on transactions was confidential and would not be made public.

A spokesman for the Com-

Commerce Department Cites 59 Cases

U.S. Names Firms Involved in Boycott of Israel

Commerce Department said there likely would be a steady flow of names of U.S. companies involved in boycott requests from now on.

Skepticism on U.S. Law

BEIRUT, Oct. 18 (UPI).—U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parisky said today that a policy of confrontation with the Arabs over their international boycott of Israel "will not work."

Mr. Parisky commented on recent U.S. legislation designed to counter the Arab boycott. In the interview with the Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative weekly on Middle East and oil affairs, he said:

"Confrontational legislation, or other similar policies, will not work to remove the boycott and in my opinion could undermine the delicate search for peace in the Middle East. We must seek to demonstrate why such a boycott is harmful to the Arab countries, but I believe that confrontation is not the proper course to follow."

Mr. Parisky said that in many cases before Congress, he preferred strong opposition to anti-boycott provisions of the tax bill, which President Ford recently signed into law.

He said that Saudi Arabian officials had assured him they are unfounded that the U.S. might consider an embargo on oil supplies to the United States in retaliation for the anti-boycott legislation.

Backed by Ford, Rumsfeld

Gen. Brown Clarifies Remark Calling Israeli Aid a Burden

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Gen. George Brown appeared today to clarify his controversial comments on Israel, as well as Britain and Iran, and rejected the endorsement of President Ford and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to continue as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gen. Brown, who had been quoted in an interview as suggesting that Israel "as a military burden for the United States, emphasized his 'personal commitment' to a policy of protecting the security and survival of Israel."

He said that he was talking out of "compassion" when he observed in the interview that Britain and its military forces now present a "pathetic" sight.

Standing in his Air Force uniform before reporters and television cameras, the four-star general said that he believes that the Shah of Iran, whom he had suggested has "visions of the Persian empire," was ably leading his nation and contributing to stability in his region.

Denies Stomach Quip

Gen. Brown also denied that he had told a British admiral that the United States no longer had the "stomach" to face up to the Soviet Union.

Seldom if ever has the nation's top-ranking military officer been put through such a public exercise in clarifying and apologizing for his comments as Gen. Brown was today. It was an exercise imposed upon him by his civilian superiors, who were obviously anxious to silence a potentially embarrassing political incident stirred up by the outspoken general. Two years ago, the general was reprimanded by President Ford for suggesting that Jews had undue influence in Congress and on the control of banks and newspapers in the United States.

Accompanied by Mr. Rumsfeld, Gen. Brown appeared in the Pentagon news conference room to read a two-page statement—which his civilian superiors had



Gen. George Brown

helped draft—designed, he said, to place his comments in the interview in the "proper perspective."

Mr. Rumsfeld, who at the end cut off the general when he was about to suggest there was a political motive behind the timing of the publication of the interview, indicated that neither he nor Mr. Ford had given any consideration to reprimanding or discharging Gen. Brown, who last summer was appointed to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The defense secretary said that he and the President shared the "mutual view" that Gen. Brown is "a fine officer" and thought that the "proper thing" for him to do was to appear at a news conference to explain his comments and put them in the proper perspective.

At the same time, Mr. Rumsfeld said, the absence of a reprimand should not be taken as an endorsement of inelegant phrasing "on the part of the general."

The latest political incident stirred up by Gen. Brown grows out of an interview that he granted in April to Ranan Lurie, a contributing editor and cartoonist for Newsweek International.

Two More Nobel Prizes Won By Three Scientists in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

large nuclear particle—and "lives" much longer than anyone thought it should.

"What we have discovered is a new stability principle," Dr. Richter said then. "Something is holding that large particle together for a long time, and we would like to know what."

The presence of that stability has forced high-energy physicists to reconsider the natural forces controlling the movement and bonding of atoms.

Dr. Ting, working with the proton machine at Brookhaven National Laboratory, at Upton, N.Y., discovered what he called the "X" particle—the same particle—by firing protons at a target of beryllium.

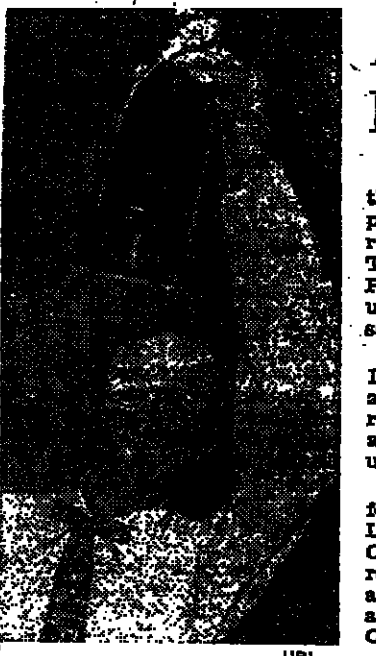
The citation said of the difficulties involved in finding evidence of the new particle amid all the other phenomena of the proton bombardment, "It was like hearing a cricket close to a fan who is taking off."

Dr. Richter told a news conference at Stanford today that he was delighted and somewhat awed by the prize. He remembered meeting Dr. Ting in 1974 and Dr. Ting's saying, "I have something interesting in physics to tell you about."

Dr. Richter told Dr. Ting that he also had news for him. They found they had discovered the same particle.

"I wasn't upset by that," he said. "Everyone is really nervous when you make such a startling new discovery. The fact that we had been doing things by different techniques and had found the same particle was instant confirmation of the correctness of our result."

Dr. Lipscomb, 56, a professor



William Lipscomb celebrating winning of Nobel Prize.

at the Gibbs Chemical Laboratory at Harvard University, won the chemistry prize after more than 20 years of research into the peculiar ways in which hydrogen atoms form bonds with the element boron.

The resulting boranes are usually chemically unstable explosive and generally do not follow the "rules" for most chemical bonding.

Much of Dr. Lipscomb's early work lay in working out ways of finding the geometric structures of boranes. He did this mainly by X-ray diffraction, and his techniques have proved important in other areas of chemistry.

Speaking of Dr. Lipscomb's work, the citation said, "Knowledge of the great subject field, covering the boranes and related chemical compounds, has been enormously enriched, at the same time as scientists have gained a deeper insight into the nature of chemical bonding."

It added that Dr. Lipscomb had demonstrated the broad range of his scientific achievement by his work in other fields of chemistry, such as his studies of the structure and mechanisms of enzymes.

Right Attack In S. Lebanon Near Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

defection from the army in May last January.

The officer said that he and some of his colleagues had moved south to El-Qala then, to that his men belonged to the Phalangie, the largest of the rightist militias.

As in other Christian areas in the border area, some of El-Qala soldiers carried weapons with Hebrew markings.

The Christian commander, answering questions, said that he was in touch with the Maronite commanders in Marjayoun, periodic efforts to keep the situation calm.

In Marjayoun a few miles later, the Maronite commander said the same thing, in the precisely the same words.

But two hours later that the shots rang out in the no-man's-land between the two villages which are divided by a walled highway. That the Israeli military commander reported that a major battle had started between El-Qala and Marjayoun had started late that day.

Ever since, there has been sporadic fighting and shelling in the area.

Palestinian Report

The Palestinian commander charged that Israeli artillery bombardments had preceded in days ground attack by the Christians. Palestinian and Lebanese Arab Army officers had charges of Israeli artillery of tanks on Marjayoun several times during the last 10 days.

On a two-hour drive in a Fiatland from Marjayoun Oct. 7, this reporter and a companion saw half-deserted villages and steep slopes but no military presence of any kind.

The barracks and militia headquarters at Marjayoun constitute a large cluster of buildings on a hill overlooking the town.

They are situated just south of the town, in the direction of El-Qala, and were a vital defense position for the Maronite forces defending the town against the possibility of an attack from the south.

Having taken the barracks, the Christian forces are in a good position to conquer the town itself.

Accord Ends Lebanon War

(Continued from Page 1)

the Lebanese government, emphasizes that Palestinians will respect Lebanon's sovereignty. The agreement confines the Palestinian guerrillas to their refugee camps as well as the Arab section of southeast Lebanon.

The conference urged "all Lebanese factions to engage in a political dialogue aimed at restoring national reconciliation and strengthening the bonds of unity of the Lebanese people."

A conference grouping the foreign ministers of all 21 Arab League members will be held in Cairo Wednesday to review the results of the Riyadh meeting, and will be followed Oct. 25 by a full Arab summit, also in Cairo.

It was not immediately clear if Syrian troops would have to withdraw from Lebanon.

Two Cairo newspapers, Al-Akhar and Al-Gomhouria, reported that Mr. Sarkis told the conference that Syrian troops entered Lebanon on his request "and in my capacity as the legitimate ruler of the country and the man responsible for Lebanon's sovereignty."

To this, the newspapers said, Mr. Sarkis replied: "If President Sarkis says that the Syrian military intervention took place on the request of the legitimate and constitutional authority in Lebanon, then this is a matter that concerns Lebanon and its sovereignty and we have no right to intervene in a domestic Lebanese affair."

Observers speculated that if the Syrians did not withdraw, they would probably join the Arab peace-keeping force, but there was no official confirmation of this.

Bolivia Crash Toll at 10

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18 (AP).—Two persons injured on the ground by a plane crash in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, last week, died today in an Argentine hospital raising the crash death toll to 10, authorities said.

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Including 9 Named to Georgia Posts

Carter Lists '70 Campaign Donors

By Jules Witcover

PLAINS, Ga., Oct. 18 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee, made public yesterday the names of more than 5,000 contributors to his successful 1976 campaign for governor of Georgia.

The list of donors, most of whom gave less than \$100, included the names of nine persons later appointed by Mr. Carter to high state posts.

The largest single contribu-

tions, the list showed, were the hefty to the Cox newspaper fortune and her husband. The Cox newspapers include the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, among Mr. Carter's most severe critics when he was governor.

The 329-page list showed Anne Cox Chambers, now chairman of the board of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., as having given \$5,000 herself. She and her husband, Robert Chambers, gave \$25,000 more.

Those who contributed and

later were appointed to state posts by Mr. Carter included:

• David Gambrell of Atlanta, appointed in 1971 to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy created by the death of Richard Russell. Mr. Gambrell made 14 contributions totaling \$1,950; his wife gave \$1,000 and his father, Smythe Gambrell, \$2,000.

• Conley Ingram of Marietta, Ga., appointed an associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, eight contributions totaling \$770.

• Jack Fryer of Atlanta, appointed to the Fulton County (Atlanta) Supreme Court, three contributions totaling \$1,175.

• Dean Fowler of Montezuma, Ga., an operator of nursing homes, appointed to the board of the Department of Human Resources established by Mr. Carter, 10 contributions totaling \$600. Mr. Carter's successor, Gov. George Busbee, removed Mr. Fowler on grounds of conflict of interest because Mr. Fowler benefited in his business from Medicaid contracts administered by the department.

• Jack Watson Jr. of Atlanta, appointed chairman of the Department of Human Resources and currently in charge of presidential transition preparations for Mr. Carter, eight contributions totaling \$80.

• Joe Tanner of Americus, Ga., appointed commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, and his wife, seven contributions totaling \$450.

• Former Gov. Ernest Vandiver, appointed assistant general, two contributions totaling \$700.

• Cecil McCall of Atlanta, appointed chairman of the State Pardon and Parole Board, five contributions totaling \$145.

• Bert Lance of Calhoun, Ga., recommended by Mr. Carter and selected for the State Highway Board and Mr. Carter's preference to succeed him as governor, three contributions totaling \$1,500.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, asked by reporters about Mr. Gambrell's contributions, replied that "no responsible person ever charged favoritism" in Mr. Carter's appointments or the award of state business.

A number of contributors did business with the state in highway construction, nursing homes and other areas, but the overwhelming bulk of the contributions were small and were made by private citizens with no easily discernible business with the state.

Mr. Carter said today he would "bend over backwards" to avoid a low-level campaign as he and President Ford enter the final two weeks of their battle.

In an impromptu interview with television network reporters at his peanut warehouse here, Mr. Carter was asked if he thought the campaign, which has featured increasingly heated rhetoric in recent days, might descend to the gutter level.

Mr. Carter replied that the American people would not approve of such tactics and expressed confidence that both he and Mr. Ford would avoid them.

Both candidates are slowing the pace this week to get ready for Friday's third debate and the final 10 days of the campaign, when both will be on the road.

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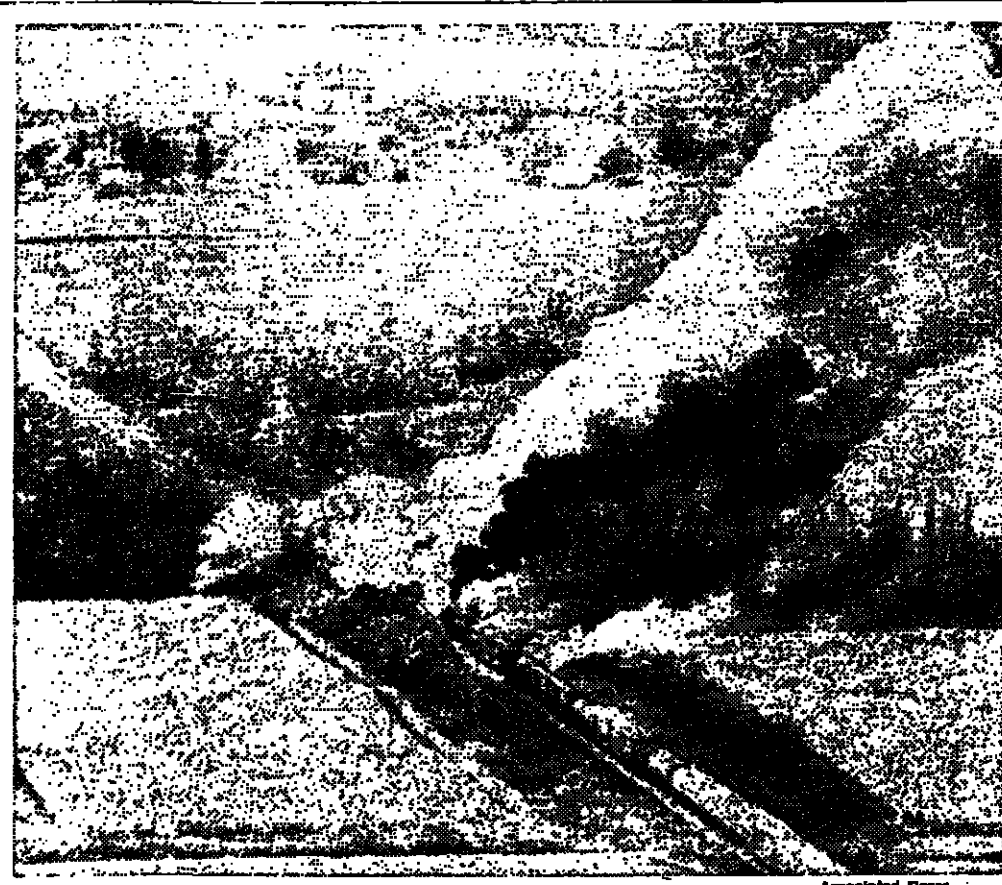
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POISON CLOUD—Toxic smoke from flaming industrial chemical billowed over a Michigan town after an explosion yesterday. A 10-square-mile area, including a small town, was evacuated. The two tank-car loads of Acrylonitrile exploded and burst into flames when train derailed at Clifford, Mich. There were no reports of injuries.

Voicing Skepticism of Carter

Atlanta Voters Star on Ford's TV Plugs

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The latest television commercials for President Ford make heavy use of man-in-the-street interviews—in the streets of Atlanta, especially—to underscore the doubts that ordinary voters most often voice about Jimmy Carter.

Two of three new Ford commercials that began running in 60-second versions on network television during the weekend follow exactly the same format: They start with a single voter saying something positive about the President then cut immediately to a lineup of voters—six in one case, eight in the other—all expressing doubts about Mr. Carter's stands or misgivings about his qualifications for the presidency.

In each case, the Atlanta voters are saved for maximum impact at the end. One commercial ends with Atlanta voters talking about promises the former governor failed to keep and the increases that occurred in the state's payroll under his administration.

Then an attractive young woman appears and declares in a lilting accent: "When I tell peo-

ple here in Georgia that I'm going to vote for Ford, they don't understand my reasons why. It would be good to have a president from Georgia—but not Carter."

Another Atlanta voter describes Mr. Carter as "just average, an average run-of-the-mill governor." The next three wonder about whether he ever did anything.

"Well, I've tried—and all my friends—to remember what he did as governor of Georgia," the last of these voters draws, "and nobody really knows."

In the third of the commercials that uses voter interviews, there is a little more emphasis on Mr. Ford's merits before voters start voicing their skepticism about his opponent. None of the comments about the President could be called as ecstatic. One voter says he's "not erratic," another says he's "stable" and a third asserts: "I don't think he's going to make any big mistakes."

These comments establish a contrast for the comments about Mr. Carter, who is described as

According to a Ford campaign official, the voter interviews were culled from about 300 made in six cities by a film crew directed by Douglas Bailey, a partner in Deardorff, Bailey and Eyre, the firm of political consultants that has taken charge of the Ford advertising campaign. The voters always knew that the crew was working for the Ford campaign, the official said.

The new Ford commercials are the first used on behalf of the President this fall that do not actually show him speaking, but not the first to make use of ordinary citizens.

He has been shown conversing informally in the Oval Office with school children and elderly persons. The Ford campaign has other man-in-the-street interviews prepared for the final week. In addition, this week an advertisement will appear in 400 small-town newspapers across the country showing a cover of Newsweek with President Ford on it and a cover of Playboy with a young woman apparently disrobing.

"One good way to decide this election," the advertisement suggests, is to read the two magazines.

Record Percentage of Blacks Enter U.S. All-Volunteer Army

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Army has a higher percentage of blacks today than at any time in its 201-year history. Recent enlistments indicate that the black share is climbing toward 30 per cent, although U.S. policymakers had hoped for a representative army in opting for an all-volunteer force to replace the draft.

The percentage of blacks has risen dramatically since the end of World War II, and has continued to climb under the all-volunteer experiment started in 1973.

Blacks are 11 per cent of the total U.S. population. The Army was 21.3 per cent black, a new high, on June 30, and blacks accounted for 29 per cent of July's enlistments and 30 per cent in August, according to the latest figures.

When Congress was debating whether to rely on volunteers rather than draftees to fill the ranks of all the military services, one of the chief concerns was whether the United States would end up with a poor, black army to fight its future battles.

In response, a number of government executives and two commissions predicted that the volunteer army would end up being representative of the total population.

Although this is not happening in the Army, Pentagon leaders say they have no intention of enforcing a racial balance.

An important factor behind the high black enlistments is the jobless rate among young blacks, almost twice that for young whites. Surveys are being conducted to determine whether there are other reasons to explain the phenomenon.

"The Army is an equal opportunity employer," said Brig. Gen. Richard Sweet when asked the same question. Gen. Sweet analyzes enlistment trends as a director of Army personnel management.

Asked if there were concern that a predominantly black army would fight for a predominantly white society, Gen. Sweet, who commanded troops in Vietnam, replied:

"The bottom line is how troops are trained, led and motivated, not the color of their skin."

Another Side

Army leaders also said there is another side to the rising percentage. Many young blacks, they said, evidently have decided they have a better chance of finding a rewarding career in the Army than in civilian industry.

Maj. Gen. Eugene Forrester, commander of the Army Recruiting Command, said in an interview that recent statistics show that blacks are qualifying in increasing numbers for highly technical jobs.

For example, the percentage of blacks going into artillery rose from 15.2 to 25.4 per cent in the last two years.

In the same period, the proportion of blacks becoming riflemen stayed at about 23 per cent.

No matter how guardedly Pentagon executives and Army leaders react, the latest black enlistment figures seem bound to provoke new challenges to the all-volunteer force.

Mexican Seeks UN Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (AP).—Outgoing Mexican President Luis Echeverria is available for election as UN secretary-general for a five-year term starting Jan. 1, a Mexican spokesman said here today.

TRADUCTIONS
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Police Detaining Israeli Appointed To Top Bank Job

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (Reuters).

Amos Yadlin, governor-designate of the Bank of Israel, was detained tonight in connection with an investigation into alleged illegal land deals, the police spokesman announced.

Allegations that Mr. Yadlin might have profited from various property transactions as director-general of the powerful trade unions' sick fund were made last month soon after the Cabinet nominated him for one of the nation's top economic posts.

Under Israeli law, the nomination had to be approved by President Ephraim Katsir before the 52-year-old Labor party leader could take office on Nov. 1.

But the government did not submit Mr. Yadlin's nomination to the President and yesterday decided to defer its decision on the appointment until the police completed an intensive investigation into allegations that he was involved in illegal transactions.

The police announcement said that Mr. Yadlin, who has served in a number of top Labor party and trade-union posts, was being "detained in connection with a probe into illegal property transactions."

Bahamas Will Hang American Who Slew 3

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 18 (UPI).

An American who killed three tourists, saying they were "stuck in Liekefer," will be hanged tomorrow, his chances of appeal exhausted.

John H. Shobek, 22, said during his trial that he was ordered by Liekefer to kill the tourists.

Gains Registered By Conservatives In Finnish Voting

HELSINKI, Oct. 18 (UPI).

The Conservatives gained today at the expense of the Social Democrats in city and county elections for 12,550 local council seats.

With 85 per cent of the vote counted, the Socialist bloc of Social Democrats, Communists and Social Workers won 43.8 per cent of the vote—a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the 1972 elections. The Social Democrats lost 2 per cent of their 1972 vote, but the Communists gained 0.9 per cent.

The non-Socialist bloc, with 56.8 per cent of the vote, received a 2.9-per-cent increase for the Conservatives, the party of big business.

More than 72,000 candidates campaigned in the election, in which there was a 77.5-per-cent turnout. The Social Democrats lost very heavily in the big cities, dropping 4.8 per cent of their support in Helsinki and 4.4 per cent in Tampere, Finland's second-largest city.

The elections were held yesterday and today.

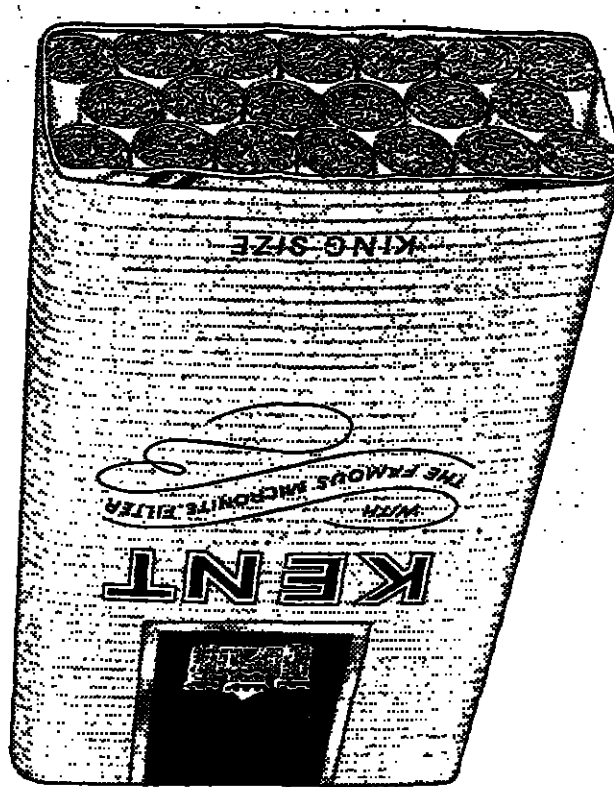
Los Angeles Shaken

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (UPI).

A brief earthquake shook much of the metropolitan area Saturday night. No injuries or major damage was reported.

Come for the filter.

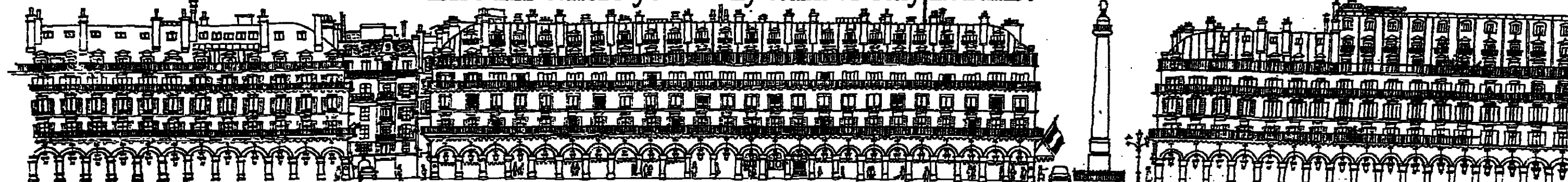
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The magnificent Hotel Inter-Continental Paris, rue de Rivoli & rue de Castiglione. ☎ 260.37.80. Télex 220114 E.

Laotian Border Clash Reported

Vietnam Aid Is Seen for Thai Rebels If Insurrection Grows

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Thailand's new anti-Communist military regime and Vietnam appear to be maneuvering onto a collision course.

A senior Western diplomat with access to current thinking in Hanoi said today he anticipated that Vietnam and its close ally, Laos, would begin providing arms and logistical support to Thai leftists "once the Thais show they're serious about a revolution."

Among professional Indo-China watchers here, there is a broad belief that neither Vietnam nor Laos would intervene directly with their own troops in a Thai civil war, should one evolve.

But two Thai-language newspapers, in editions published tonight, reported an attack by Laotian troops on a Thai border police outpost in the northeastern province of Loei. According to the reports, the Laotians attacked in "company

strength." A village defense volunteer was reported killed in the seven-hour clash, which reportedly ended when the Laotians retreated.

Radio Thailand reported a similar attack in Loei Province Thursday. The report was broadcast only once and not repeated "because it was not meant to be released to the public," a Thai Information Department source said.

Western military analysts are not yet prepared to describe the clashes as anything more than "the usual border scraps" which flare along the Thai-Laotian frontier from time to time.

Since the end of the war in Vietnam, Hanoi has been telling governments in non-Communist Southeast Asia that it will not "export revolution."

Some Bangkok-based specialists believe, however, that the military take-over here set off a process which must culminate in a civil war and that Vietnam would aid the regime's foes.

Until the take-over on Oct. 6, the Communist party of Thailand did not represent a serious threat to the government in Bangkok. But as a Western ambassador said, "the army has succeeded in driving hundreds, even thousands, of Thailand's best minds into the embrace of the Communists."

"Rifles in Their Hands"

He was referring to young members of the nation's intellectual community, most of them political moderates by most standards. "These people left Bangkok with no weapon more dangerous than a pen," the ambassador continued, "but they'll come back as full-fledged Communists, with rifles in their hands."

Some diplomats, particularly those who have close contacts with Thai leftists, believe that open hostilities will begin once the fractured leftist regroup. This process is well under way, only 12 days after police launched a brutal attack on students occupying Bangkok's Thammasat

University and the military followed with a coup d'état.

Hundreds of students and left-intellectuals have fled Bangkok and a number of provincial cities into Laos or into the jungles of Thailand.

An agricultural extension worker who yesterday visited the western town of Kanchanaburi, on the River Kwai, said nearby villagers reported that about 300 students had passed in recent days "heading for the jungles."

"Close Identification"

The agricultural expert said that the villagers expressed "close identification and sympathy" with the students and blamed "the capitalists in Bangkok" for the coup as well as for their own economic hardships.

This attitude runs contrary to widely held feelings here in the capital. The vast majority of Bangkok residents, at all social and economic levels, have welcomed the military take-over and condemned the students for their alleged role in slandering Thailand's royal family.

Tension has subsided in Bangkok and the authorities announced today that the overnight curfew in effect since Wednesday will be reduced by two hours beginning tonight.

Firm information from provincial centers is difficult to gather, but sources with their own lines of communication said there was growing evidence of fleeing leftists regrouping in Laos as well as in the insurgency-ridden northeast.

"Liberated Areas"

Until now, the insurgents, members of the Communist party of Thailand, have been able to claim only a handful of "liberated areas" in the northeast. But sources believe they will soon begin expanding these enclaves with the assistance of new recruits.

"The Vietnamese and the Laotians are waiting to see how quickly the Thais succeed in liberating larger sections of the country," a source said. "When they're convinced that they have a viable operating base you may be sure they'll start providing arms, rear area support and other help."

There is some evidence that efforts by leftist students to establish close ties with peasants during the last three years succeeded sufficiently so that the leftists can now depend on being fed and hidden when necessary. A similar pattern emerged in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos during the war years there.



IN SWEDISH GOVERNMENT—Five women hold high positions in the newly organized government in Stockholm. From left: Britt Mogard, 55, assistant minister of education; Elvy Olsson, 53, minister of housing;

Jarab Sueder, 48, foreign minister; Ingegerd Trodén, 47, assistant minister of social affairs, and Birgit Faggebo, 35, assistant minister of housing, youngest member of government that came to power in last election.

News Analysis

Political Paralysis Is Adding to Britain's Economic Problems

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—One could almost feel the air escaping from the balloon. The government's opponents had hurried back from their vacations and party conferences, determined to force changes in economic policy. Prime Minister James Callaghan scheduled an "emergency" debate in the House of Commons. The government said that the economy was going well. It won a vote on the subject. And the economy got worse.

That, in brief, is what happened here last week. And what this sequence of non-events did was to confirm in the minds of many observers two inescapable facts of present British political life.

The first is that the existing Labor government can probably survive foreseeable challenges to its slim majority in the Commons, the possible exception being the issue of Scottish independence. Therefore, there will be no changes in economic strategy unless the government itself decides to make them. No amount of screaming from the left or right is going to speed things.

Political Suicide
The second is that the government really does not want to impose harsher economic penalties on the British, even though that is what the Conservatives, many economists and nearly all foreign bankers are recommending. Mr. Callaghan feels that to do more would offend his own

sense of social justice and invite political suicide as well.

The net result is that London, already in the grips of economic gloom, also has been swept by a sense of political paralysis. The Conservatives offer no immediate alternative. They can cajole and even threaten, but the mathematics of Parliament are such that they cannot bring the government down without support from Labor's left wing. And however much Labor's left dislikes the present Labor government, it detests the Tories more.

But this protection has not had the effect of liberating the Labor government from its present strategy. For Mr. Callaghan and his chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, are laboring under constraints so powerful that it may take a supreme act of political will to break them.

To begin with, the two men have already taken steps that defy lifelong habits.

Various Measures
Starting last year, their regime set limits on wage increases, causing a marked decline in the standard of living. It agreed that levels of taxation had risen enough. It spoke about an importance of profits. It accepted, even if it did not like, record levels of unemployment.

And last week it raised interest rates to record highs. The whole purpose was to lower prices, strengthen industry, make British goods competitive in world markets and the country as a

whole less dependent on foreign loans.

This switch in Labor's philosophy silenced the Conservatives and pleased the international banking community. But while Mr. Healey has been pleading for time to allow his "export-led boom" to materialize, both the Tories and the bankers have been less than enchanted with the results.

The bankers, the Tories and others are now asking Mr. Healey to cut deeply into the social programs that have been the proudest accomplishments of the postwar British welfare state.

This request is coming not only from the Tories and the holders of sterling, but also from the newspapers, such as the Guardian, and from others committed to socialist programs, such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The conventional wisdom is that the government cannot bring itself to take these steps because to do so would anger the left and split the party. But the anger that the left routinely displays at party conferences has a way of disappearing when votes are taken in Commons.

Housing 'Subsidies'
A better reason may lie in something that a leading Tory, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the other day. Sir Geoffrey had been complaining on the BBC about Labor's reluctance to make significant cuts in housing and other programs. He told a newsmen later:

"About a third of our people pay far less than half the cost of their housing; the rest is subsidized in a way that the cost of private housing, rented or owned, is not subsidized. To ask Healey or Callaghan to do this is to attack their birthright."

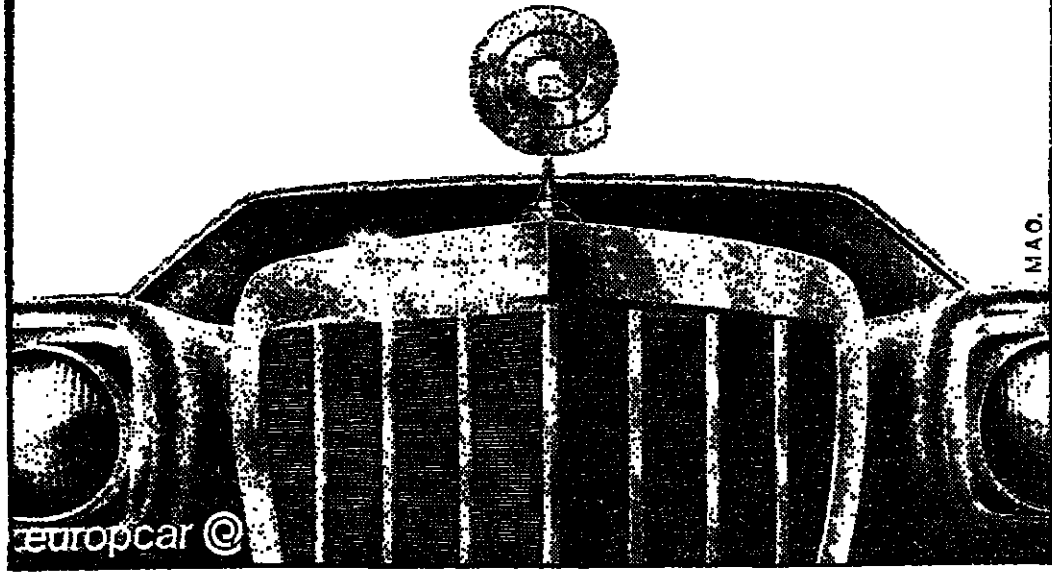
A final reason for the government's reluctance is that its relationships with the unions, on which it depends for support in its wage-restraint policy, came under indefinite strain. So the leaders of the big unions have provided the government with comforting assistance against the "alternative strategy" advanced by the far left: no restraints on imports, government control of investment through nationalization of the banks, a return to free collective bargaining, higher levels of public spending.

But the unions can be pushed only so far. Their "social contract" with the government commits them to restraints on wage increases but not cuts in the "social wage" furnished by the programs of the welfare state. And that is why Mr. Healey has continued to resist the Tories, the bankers and the statement.

Swiss Seek Shorter Week
BERN, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Swiss Trades Union Federation decided today to launch a campaign for a general 40-hour work week. Officials foresee little trouble in collecting the 500,000 signatures required for a national referendum.

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Kosygin Ends Conclusion and Appears Fit

Ends First Activity Public in 3 Months

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI)—President Leonid Brezhnev today after an unexpected 87-day absence marked the end of a stroke and his first public appearance.

Kosygin, 72, joined party secretary Nikolai Podgorniy and other officials in a 20-minute ceremony welcoming a visit-delegation from Mongolia.

Wearing an overcoat and a hat for protection against the cold, Mr. Kosygin appeared in good condition as he walked briskly across the airport tarmac and laughed warmly with members of the ruling bureau.

His unexpected reappearance ended to some speculation that he had been incapacitated by a stroke since he was last seen receiving an Algerian diplomatic delegation on July 22.

Soviet officials have confirmed that Mr. Kosygin, who is considered second in the Kremlin hierarchy, after Mr. Brezhnev, is suffering from an illness but did not disclose the severity of the problem.

Brezhnev Prediction
Mr. Brezhnev told former U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman during a visit last month that he expected Mr. Kosygin to return to his desk within a few weeks.

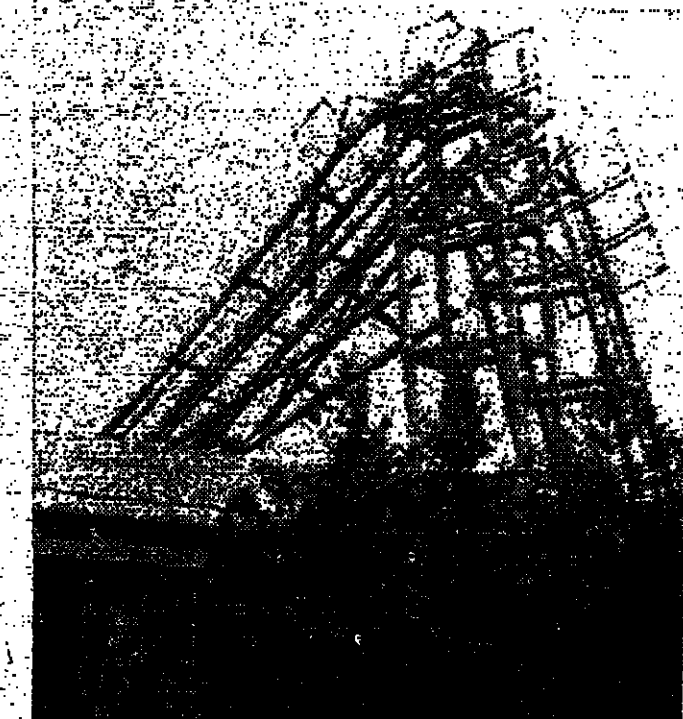
Soviet television gave live coverage to the airport ceremony. The cameras focused mainly on Mr. Brezhnev and Yumysagin, first secretary of the Mongolian party.

Mr. Kosygin remained in the background. But he chatted animatedly during the ceremony and quickly removed his glove salute during the playing of the Soviet and Mongolian anthems.

Speculation about Mr. Kosygin's health began in August when he failed to meet a Japanese business group as expected and a London newspaper reported that he had a stroke while swimming in the Moscow River.

The newspaper, which attributed the report to a Soviet journalist with intelligence links, said that Mr. Kosygin was saved from drowning by a bodyguard who used mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Madrid Subway Crash
MADRID, Oct. 18 (UPI)—A crowded subway train rammed the rear of a stationary train today during the morning rush hour, injuring 36 persons, police said.



INSIDE AND OUT—High winds knocked a television tower down onto a building at the Belgrade fairgrounds Sunday, smashing the roof of the building. Winds and rains caused light, widespread damage in Yugoslavia.



United Press International

Ministry to Probe Report of \$300-Million Tax Fraud

Ex-Aide's Notes Say Dassault Firms Cheated Paris Regime

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Parts of a secret file compiled by the former accountant of Marcel Dassault, the French aircraft builder, were published in France last weekend, alleging that Dassault companies cheated the French government of the equivalent of \$300 million in taxes.

The revelations of falsified records intended to inflate charges and reduce tax liability added a dramatic new political dimension to the case that broke six weeks ago around one of the richest men in France.

The French Finance Ministry is to open an inquiry into the alleged tax fraud by the Dassault interests, United Press International reported that the Paris general prosecutor's office said today. The statement also warned that Mr. Dassault could file a libel suit against the accountant who was the source of the allegation.

The details of some methods of the alleged tax fraud appeared in a French news weekly, Le Point, at a time when the government is trying to get parliamentary approval for an austerity program that would increase taxes for everyone in France.

Parties of the left are refusing to support the program, pointing to what they call inequalities that offer the rich greater opportunity to avoid their fair share of taxes. The political element is underscored by the role of Mr. Dassault, 84, the builder of Mirage

fighter-bombers, as one of the leading financial supporters of the Gaullist party.

Le Point published what it said were parts of the text of a 17-page summary of Dassault irregularities in the handwriting of the accountant, Hervé de Vathaire.

The 48-year-old accountant is in prison here, charged with embezzling the equivalent of \$16 million from Mr. Dassault.

The accountant disappeared in July after drawing the \$16 million from one of Mr. Dassault's bank accounts, over which Mr. de Vathaire had joint signature powers.

For reasons still not completely clear, the accountant, a Dassault employee for 24 years, had made photocopies of Dassault records and compiled a 17-page summary of the file. Police said Mr. de Vathaire became friendly with a former mercenary named Jean Kay, who has disappeared.

According to Mr. de Vathaire's testimony, the secret file and the money fell into Kay's hands. There is now an international arrest warrant for Kay, last seen in the south of France in August.

Received by Police
The 17-page summary, written by Mr. de Vathaire while he was on the run, was transmitted through intermediaries to the police. This is the document that fell into the hands of Le Point. Mr. Dassault, who has said that his former aide became

disturbed by the death of his wife last year and then developed a taste for luxury and Paris night spots, has dropped a suit against Mr. de Vathaire for breach of trust.

The aircraft builder, whose planes carry the French nuclear deterrent and have been sold to 20 countries, is considered one of the most powerful figures in the French establishment.

He has repeatedly denied any irregularities, and his company has just issued a statement noting that specific points in the De Vathaire summary were "inexact" and that other points had been "already rectified" in negotiations with the tax authorities. In an interview on French television yesterday, according to a news service, Mr. Dassault declared: "I am guilty of absolutely nothing."

Too Soon to Judge

Le Point, in the issue which appeared today, said it was too soon to pass judgment. But it quoted the De Vathaire summary as itemizing evasion routines that cost the French government 1.5 billion francs, or about \$300 million at current exchange rates.

Mr. de Vathaire wrote that, at the Dassault headquarters in Paris, a special team of accountants was charged with preparing fictitious work records to indicate higher costs for the airplanes. The accountants, he said, went so far as to put

false worker time cards into a punch clock.

Mr. Dassault's aviation company is fed by public funds. A company called La Generale Immobiliere Marcel Dassault, which is at the top of the pyramid of Dassault companies and completely privately controlled, engaged in a systematic milking operation of the aviation company, Mr. de Vathaire wrote.

It sold to the aviation company "buildings that did not exist, others that had no value," he said. The aviation company was also said to have paid to the parent company "rents on factories that it had constructed itself [that it was forced to build on land belonging to the parent company]."

Various Outlays

The accountant wrote of "unjustified general expenses"—citing, among examples, a park and swimming pool at Beauvais in northern France, construction of tennis courts, money given to Jours de France (the magazine that Mr. Dassault owns) for free distribution of copies.

He wrote also of funds transferred to secret Swiss bank accounts, and the outlay of \$10 million on building, as a pleasure palace for Mr. Dassault southwest of Paris.

Incensed by this allegation, Mr. Dassault said that he had this "large villa" built to receive clients. "Everybody does it," he said.

Giscard Snares Political Gain On a Hunting Trip to Poland

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Officials here attempted today to dispel some of the mystery surrounding President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's weekend hunting trip to Poland by stressing the political importance of the trip, particularly for the application of terms of the Helsinki security agreement.

There was a distinct feeling that both sides had decided to turn what was originally to be an amiable bear hunt into something more politically profitable. On the French side, at least, it was already working. L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, today criticized the Polish Communists for receiving the French President too well.

Polish party leader Edward Giersek issued the hunting invitation to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the latter's official trip to Poland last year. Both men are fond of hunting, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing frequently takes his own state visitors hunting on various grounds in France.

Since the invitation was made, however, Poland has been swept by rioting and strikes this summer over government plans to increase food prices an average of 60 per cent. A public outcry forced the government to rescind the increases.

Belgrade Meeting

According to sources here, the Poles decided that the Giscard-Giersek hunting party was too good to pass up. They asked for French agreement to turn the visit into a more official affair, with even a communiqué being issued. The communiqué stressed what the two nations could do to implement détente in Europe through enforcing last year's Helsinki agreement and preparing for the Belgrade meeting next summer, the follow-up meeting to Helsinki. Political talks were held and a communiqué issued even though Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went alone on the trip, unaccompanied by even an interpreter.

But the prime consideration on both sides appeared to be domestic politics. The French today announced that France was returning chests of art objects, mostly silverware, to Poland, chests that had been left here by the Polish government in 1939. That government took up residence in France following the Nazi invasion of Poland, and moved to London when France fell in 1940. The chests also were claimed by various groups of non-Communist Polish émigrés.

For their part, the Poles used Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to praise to their own public his new book, "Démocratie Fran-

cause," and its liberal views, something that earned them the ire of L'Humanité today.

The French Communists, who clashed with the Poles a year ago over what L'Humanité regarded as a too-benevolent Polish eye for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, criticized them again. L'Humanité described as "surprising" the comments of Politika, the official organ of the Polish Central Committee, which had called Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's book "the event of the season." "Politika," said L'Humanité, "has gone even farther than Mr. Giscard d'Estaing."

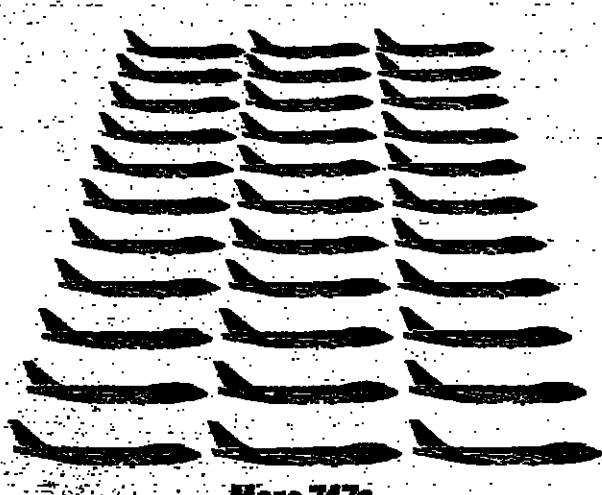
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's liberal views have had somewhat less success in the Soviet Union. During the weekend, Pravda published large parts of an article from L'Humanité criticizing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Soviet people last week. In the telecast, part of a Franco-Soviet exchange, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing compared the lot of Soviet workers unfavorably with their French counterparts.

The Soviet Union yesterday appeared to back off somewhat from its initial criticism of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks, perhaps because the two nations are negotiating the visit of party leader Leonid Brezhnev to this country. A Soviet commentary yesterday called the television exchange "an important event."

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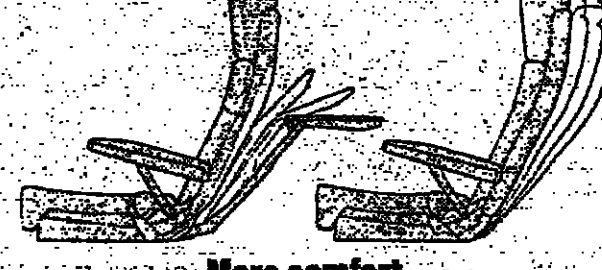
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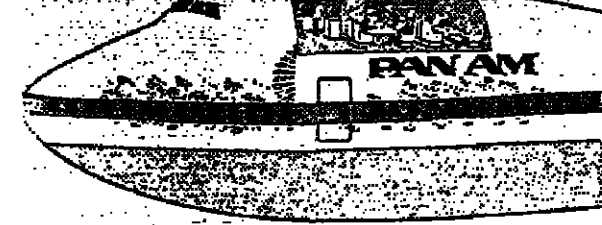
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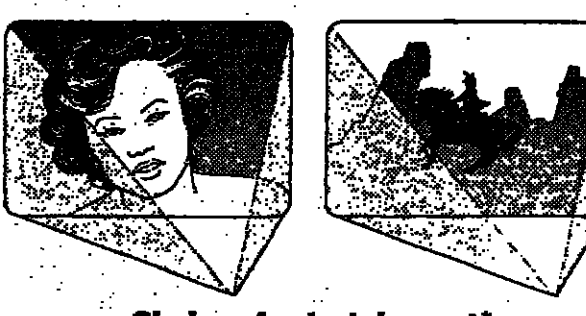
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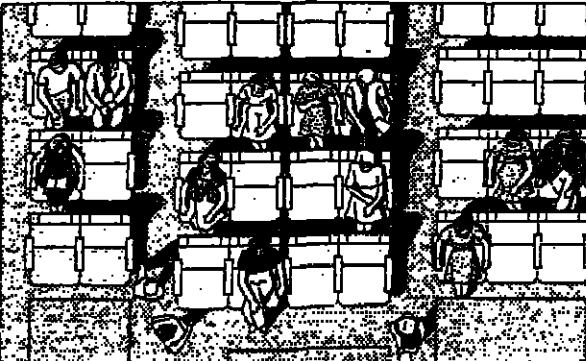
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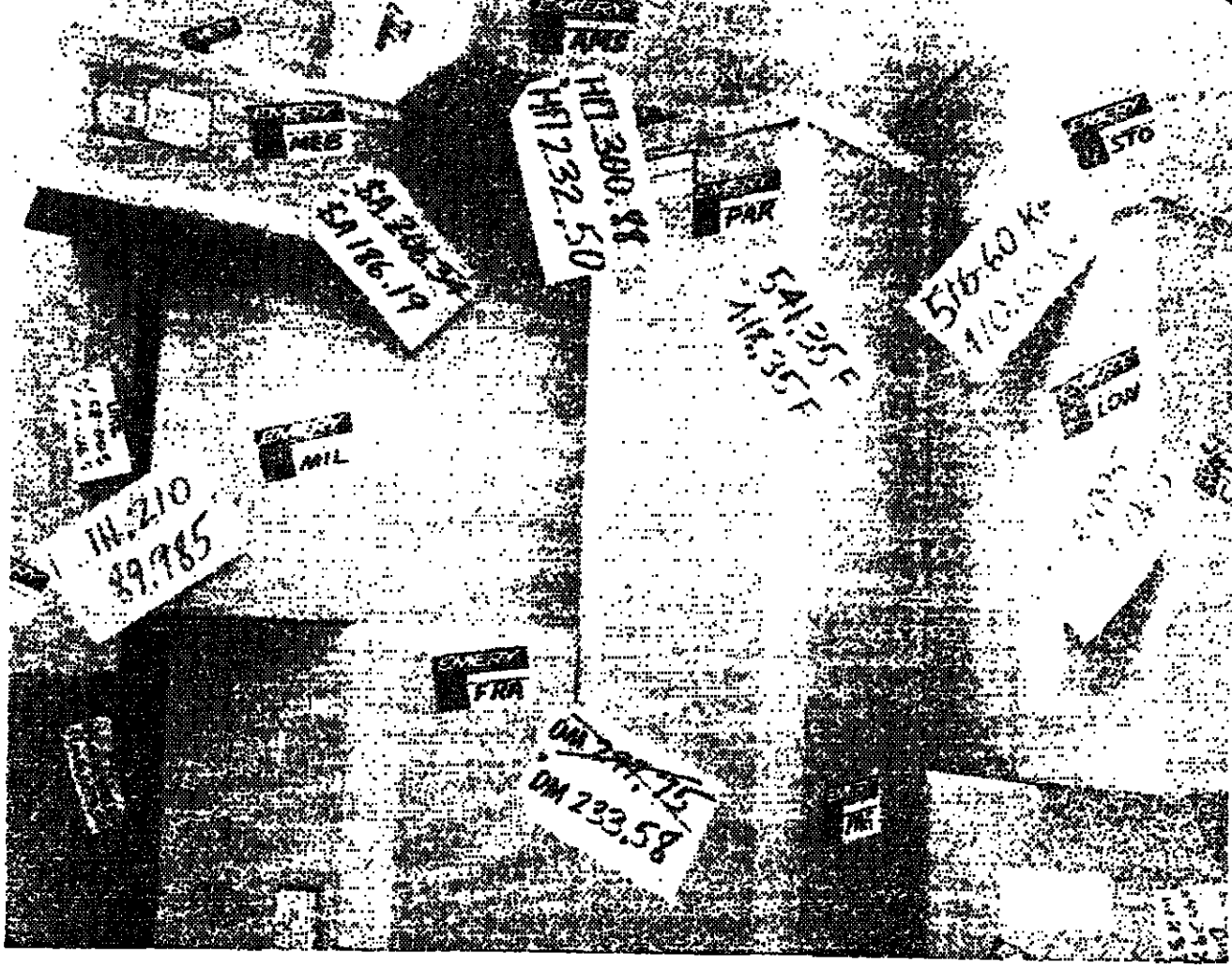
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مكتب الأمل

Revaluing the Mark

The Schmidt government's revaluation of the West German mark was accomplished with speed and secrecy, despite the complexity of the process. Currencies in this day do not simply float with the current even when they are described as "floating." They are checked and balanced with various weights and arbitrary buoyants, and measured against other means of exchange. And the managers of the mark have a special responsibility because of its strength, reflecting the almost unique position of the West German economy in a time of trouble among the industrialized states.

The revaluation will have its impact, of course, on the money markets and through them on global trade and the production behind that trade. But the main point of the Bonn action lies not in the precise cost of the mark in terms of other currencies, but the low inflation and high employment in West Germany that produced the move. What other nations must consider is not revaluation of the tokens of exchange, but revaluation of their economies.

The United States, for example, which has unemployment at more than twice the German rate, and inflation about half again as high as that across the Rhine, is doing much talking about both ailments in the economy. But this is largely campaign sloganeering—the precise method whereby Carter, for example, would eliminate unemployment and at the same time reduce inflation is very hard to grasp; the precise prospects for both trends under Ford are almost equally clouded, although at least President

Ford has brought both down from their high points.

But the United States can look forward to eating its own food—indeed, it has recently placed quotas on livestock imports to maintain prices for the American farmer. Britain, which imports so much food, cannot do the same, and inflation remains at more than three times that of West Germany's; unemployment is mounting and the Labor government's program—although very bold for the Labor party—has not yet influenced the economy beneficially. Large cuts in social services may be called for, and that would be a far from quiet counter-revolution. France, too, is facing serious economic problems and a falling franc, while Italy remains the problem child of the Common Market. Can the West German example assist in correcting these contradictions of modern industrialized capitalism? Each state has its own accumulation of strengths, weaknesses and dogma; each its own political and economic style, which cannot easily be adjusted to textbook analyses or computerized figures. Eastern Europe has demonstrated that jamming a collection of diverse nations into an allegedly Marxist straitjacket can produce many of the same upsurges and downswings in the economy that modern capitalism experiences. There is, therefore, no simple solution, though almost every politician professes to have one, at least until he gets into office. West Germany does show that an economy can be managed successfully; it holds out a hope, if not a prescription, for the cure of economic ills.

A Chinese Puzzle

Rarely has it seemed so important to know what's going on in China, now that Mao Tse-tung, the great father figure, is dead and some substantial part of the future of the world's most populous and pivotal country is up for grabs. Yet rarely has the process of politics in Peking seemed more mercurial and more difficult to grasp.

Consider that, virtually to a man, China hands expected Mao's death to produce, at the start, a surface calm of collective compromise in the leadership ranks in Peking. In fact, not a month had passed when, in a spectacular move that makes the "Saturday night massacre" look like a nosebleed, Mao's widow and three other top-rank "radicals" were arrested on charges (undocumented) of having attempted a coup. A purge of their supporters is evidently in progress. Suddenly there is a new No. 1, 56-year-old dark horse Hua Kuo-feng, a veritable Jimmy Carter who arrived from the provinces only a few years ago. He is Communist party chairman (Mao's old post), head of the government, and chief commissar of the armed forces. This seems to be the first time any man has held all three jobs. Whether the army is firmly behind him, and whether the "radicals" and their shock troops, the Red Guards of the Cultural Revolution, will hold their fire—these are among the unknowns. But the spirit of collective compromise is much less apparent in Peking than the reality of one-man or one-faction rule. The "moderates" are on top.

What does it mean? "Radical" and "moderate" have peculiarly Chinese meanings. They refer to the unending and unending argument over how best to govern and modernize a huge, poor country. "Radicals" tend to suggest fierce internal discipli-

pline as in the Cultural Revolution (Mao's brainchild), "moral incentives" (low pay) and social leveling to make people work and to keep personal consumption down, and an emphasis on agricultural self-sufficiency and home-grown technology in order to avoid risky dependence on foreign states. "Moderates" favor a more pragmatic, less ideological approach to modernization, "material incentives" to reward certain kinds of work and certain social groups, and reaching out carefully to other countries for trade and technology (not aid) and for political company, too. Actually, there is no one proven way to modernize and protect China. Squeezing the people can generate resistance. Loosening up can dissipate resources. The basic fact is that, for all its advances, China remains desperately poor. The recent earthquake did immense damage. The Hua leadership appears to be continuing down the "moderate" road of recent years—but how far, no one can say.

In foreign policy, Hua seems to be a pragmatist of the Chou En-lai school; Chou is generally credited with being the architect of China's increasing involvement with the outside world, including the United States. He and his supporters have turned a deaf ear—so far—to conciliatory gestures emanating from Moscow. A policy of relative passivity in the world at large and quiet cooperation with the United States seems to be unfolding. Certainly such a policy appears to suit China's own immediate needs. The United States should take nothing for granted. But this would seem to be an inopportune moment for any major switches or initiatives in American policy. It is a time to wait and see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Defeatism in France

Our currency today is beginning to suffer from an illness well known in France: the defeatism that precedes surrenders. In the struggle against inflation, which sparks off the deterioration of the currency, the French government—from all evidence—reacted very late. But it did react. . . . The government faced up to its responsibilities. It has a right to expect that the French will face up to theirs, or in any case, all those who do not want to experiment with the left's common program. . . . The franc is falling because the money markets are extraordinarily sensitive to climates. The Plan Barre is still being debated in parliament. But already people are putting its risk of defeat higher than its chances of success, as if finally they preferred to bet more on defeat than on victory. This is the best way for preparing to haul down the flag.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 19, 1901

NEW YORK—Although President Roosevelt for only a short while, President Roosevelt seems to have a gift for creating controversy. The latest action he has taken has been to invite and dine with a Negro in the White House. The action, in itself, is not a revolutionary one, nor should it be considered even unusual, but it may make trouble in the South where the President is trying to revive the Republican Party.

Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1926

NEW YORK—The English Dean Bennett, of Chester Cathedral, preaching yesterday at St. Paul's Church on Broadway, declared that for the time being Great Britain seemed to have put aside her common sense in dealing with certain problems, but that it must be remembered that she had given hundreds of thousands of her best men to save the world for faith and freedom and could need generations to fully recover.



'Dragon's Teeth.'

Robust and Uninhibited

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—In our time, the Supreme Court has reshaped fundamentals in American life: race relations, the make-up of legislatures, freedom of the press, the workings of criminal justice. That extraordinary record is familiar history to most of us, but few appreciate how large a part has been played in it by one man.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr. has just completed 20 years of service on the court. It is an anniversary to be noted. Brennan has not often been in the public limelight; he lacks the personal drama of a Hugo Black or Felix Frankfurter, and he would not want it. But not many judges have had his impact on the law. It was Brennan who wrote the Supreme Court's opinion, in 1962, allowing voters in cities and suburbs to challenge the constitutionality of legislative districts rigged in favor of rural areas. The decision is so universally accepted now that we may forget how difficult it was then—how the court had to overcome its own past reluctance to deal with the issue, and its fear of damaging political consequences.

Brennan Role

The members of the court had sharply differing views on the legislative districting problem, and Brennan played a crucial role in bringing a majority together on middle ground. His opinion, reflecting that long effort, was a careful scholarly piece of work that reached no final conclusion on whether unequal districts were unconstitutional. Some criticized it as too tepid, but, in fact, it started a legal process that soon changed the country's political map.

Very few of the opinions of the contemporary Supreme Court have been written in what could be called the grand style with the sweep and power of a Brandeis or John Marshall. The first that comes to mind is one of Brennan's. The case was *New York Times v. Sullivan*, decided in 1964.

It was a libel case. Alabama officials said they had been implicated in a civil rights group's advertisement that criticized no one by name. The Alabama courts upheld a jury award of \$500,000 in damages to one claimant, finding minor factual errors in the advertisement and ruling that a newspaper is liable for damaging statements about a public official unless it can prove all of them absolutely true.

In hindsight, again, the case looks easy. It was a transparent effort by racist politicians to distort the law of libel into a weapon against the civil rights movement and the press. But it was far from easy for the Supreme Court to deal with them. For libel had always been considered a matter for state law, and no case had ever put any constitutional limit on it.

Brennan's opinion took a broad look at history and the theory of free speech. It concluded that the Constitution protects even false statements about public officials, unless made in the knowledge that they are false or in reckless disregard of the truth. The reason is that there must be a "breathing space" for free expression, because some error is inevitable in a system committed to "uninhibited, robust" public debate. That was a seminal opinion.

Before it, the court had said virtually nothing about freedom of the press. Since, the justices have developed a whole new constitution of constitutional protection for the right to speak and publish without fear. The freedom of the press secured in the Pentagon papers case and others began with Brennan's libel opinion.

Criminal Procedure

In 1961, Brennan criticized in a speech the failure to apply to the states most of the guarantees of fair criminal procedure in the federal Bill of Rights—among them the poor defendant's right to counsel, the exclusion of illegally seized evidence, the protection against double jeopardy and compelled self-incrimination. Since then, with Brennan playing an important part, those and other constitutional rules have been extended to state proceedings.

His most courageous single act as a judge may have been a confession of failure on the awkward issue of obscenity. In 1957, he wrote for the majority an opinion allowing the burning of obscene material but sharply narrowing its definition. In 1973, when a majority voted to enlarge the category of what could be

banned, Brennan wrote that the effort to define the obscene had failed and that the court should give up the attempt to be censors. He is not a judge who enjoys the role of passionate dissenter. He has "an instinct for accommodation," a former law clerk of his has said—a preference for helping to shape majorities. He did that in the days of the Warren court, but today he is very often outside the consensus. The statistics are stark: Ten years ago he dissented just once in the entire term; last term he dissented in 97 cases.

But there is no reason for Brennan to despair. The new court is chipping away at the edges here and there, or refusing to extend a doctrine, and like any dissenter Brennan may overstate the damage. But the main constitutional themes that he so significantly helped to establish—political equality, free expression, fair procedure—will go down to history unchanged.

Twenty years after taking his seat on the Supreme Court, Brennan remains robust and uninhibited in his commitment to freedom. His anniversary reminds us, in the middle of a political campaign, how Americans uniquely depend on judges to refresh our freedom.

Letters

Absentee Ballots

We Americans are often criticized for not voting in our country—both on the primary and national level. However, there are many of us who want to vote, have sent for ballots after sending applications from overseas correctly with the U.S. consulate's blessing, but have received nothing in return from our place of voting in the United States.

With two weeks left before the election in the United States, there probably isn't time for us to exercise our voting rights. We have tried to do the right thing—but can't—so don't blame us all for not voting. Even if the ballots come in the next few days, they probably couldn't be received in time in the United States. Too bad.

LORRAINE CHILASSY STERN.
Vienna.

Climatology

Although pleased to see the space devoted to Jonathan Powers' review of the climate problem, and flattered by the mention he gives to my own work, I would like to point out that the particular passage quoted from my paper, describing events in the present core belt some 800 years ago, was itself based on papers by R.A. Bryson and D.A. Barnes, referenced in my food-policy paper. In particular, their joint paper in the *Journal of the Iowa Archaeological Society* (Vol. 15, P. 1, 1968) provides valuable food for thought. My own views are spelled out in detail in my book "Forecasts, Famines and Freezes" (Wildwood, London/Walker, New York).

DR. JOHN GRIEBIN.
Brighton, England.

Lebanon

No other Arab country has done so much for Palestinians as the Lebanese. But unfortunately, these people showed only ingratitude to the nation which wel-

comed them and helped them so much.

Lebanese, between them, can find at any moment a quick solution to their problems, but the real problem is to take the Palestinians away from Lebanon.

BAHREK A. BAYDOUN.
Vienna.

Swiss Industry

Swiss industrialists tend to blame their woes on the relatively high value of the Swiss franc. They call for its revaluation to a more comfortable level. But is a devaluation necessary to foster exports, or could such action have only a temporary effect? The state of affairs is beyond a mere currency readjustment.

The poor performance of Swiss industry is not solely attributable to the high value of the franc, but to the industrialists' inertia, and a lack of foresight, creativity and concern for tomorrow. Their troubles arise from decisions of the past 20 years, their unwillingness to recognize the threat of foreign competitors, their inability to see that modern, more rational means of production—not duplication of old processes and importing foreign labor—were imperative, their unimaginative perception of the influence of new technologies on traditional products, and finally, their inability to anticipate and cope with the economic boom and bust.

Of course, some Swiss firms are in a relatively good competitive position, but they are too few and cannot absorb the workers of failing companies. However, it is refreshing to note that these firms' success is not accidental. Their management is open to new ideas, willing to question traditional ways, demanding, creative and able to adapt.

Unfortunately, the position of most Swiss companies is more precarious than enviable. Financially most of them had, even in the late sixties and very early seventies, the resources to regain

European Pessimism On Economic Outlook

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS—An economic version of the domino theory is intensifying pessimism about short-term business prospects in Europe. The falling dominoes are the automobiles, shoes, wines, machine tools and other goods in the foreign trade of European countries. Two decades after the founding of the Common Market all nations here are geared to selling more and more to each other.

Within the last few weeks Italy, France and Britain have acted to get their inflation-troubled economies into sounder shape, even at the expense of higher unemployment. Each has launched programs of austerity to check the inflation and slide in currency values that tend to make its citizens poorer. But the austere medicine, like all liver oil, is bitter. Citizens will have less money to spend. Factories will be producing less. Foreign trade, on which the governments all count as the catalyst for economic growth, will falter. A lower rate of consumer spending in France, for instance, means the French will buy fewer cars. Normally one in four cars sold in France is foreign-made.

Bluntly: Recession

One international official who follows the economic scene particularly closely said bluntly: "Europe is headed into another recession."

The dangers have been aggravated by currency devaluations, political uncertainties and the rising specter of protectionism. For the first time in Britain, bodies representing employers and unions have joined to call for action against "excessive" imports.

Before the joint statement of the Confederation of British Industries and the Trades Union Congress last week, the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan had been fighting demands for protection from the left wing of the party. The Labor party. It now may be harder to resist.

Italy has already imposed an import-deposit scheme, which makes it more costly for Italian exporters to buy from abroad. Last week Spain followed the same path by introducing a temporary surcharge to trim its widening balance-of-payments deficit.

Currency Woes

The unbridled exchange-rate depreciation of the British pound, the Italian lira and the French franc is causing further anxiety. In the 1930s, countries actively engaged in competitive devaluations and other protectionist action to try to revive their economies. Today, under floating rates, market forces are producing the lower currency values. Governments now tend to be passive in exchange-rate policies, but the "beggar thy neighbor" effects are the same.

Lower-valued currencies should stimulate exports by reducing their cost in the international market. But since Britain, France and Italy already trade heavily with each other, the question is to whom will they sell their goods. They hope that the financially strong countries, principally the United States, West Germany and Japan, will stimulate their economies to the point where their citizens will buy more British, French and Italian products.

But economic growth has now turned sluggish in all the non-

their competitive advantages. However, they wasted their resources. These enterprises still work with outdated equipment, manufacture technologically lagged products, and are headed by 19th-century managers or a choking administration.

For them the road to recovery will be long and painful. Those who survive will have to technologically catch up, and realize that "Swiss made" no longer automatically commands a premium. Other countries have proven that they successfully compete both in terms of quality and prices in the same activities in which by "tradition" Switzerland had excelled.

It is time for the Swiss to quit believing in their old adage "There is nobody like us" and to stop drawing solutions from the old bag of traditions. A currency devaluation is one of the best economic tools to help a country overcome a serious trade deficit; however, such a tool should not be used as a means to counterbalance or cover up the effect of mismanagement and inefficiencies.

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